THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9370. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1781.

EDINBURGH, *September* 17. 1781.

BRESLAW's VARIETY OF NEW ENTERTAINMENTS,

At ST MARY's CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd,

To-Morrow, being TUESDAY, and on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th and 19th inst. in the Evenings.—To begin precisely at seven o'clock.

PART I.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit his NEW MAGICAL CARD DECEPTIONS, Dice, Letters, Numbers, Pocket-Pieces, Thandiss, Caskets, Silver Machinery, &c. &c.

PART II.

The Company will be entertained with several OVERTURES, SYMPHONIES, TRIOS, &c. &c.

PART III.

The Celebrated Miss ROSOMOND, a CHILD, about Ten Years of age, who has had the honour of performing last Winter Season before their Majesties and the Royal Family, and most of the Nobility and Gentry in London, will deliver a SATIRICAL LECTURE ON HEADS, the particulars of which are expressed in the bills.

PART IV.

A PUPIL of Mr BRESLAW's will exhibit several CARD DECEPTIONS, to the astonishment of the spectators.

PART V.

Several FAVOURITE SONGS, by a YOUNG LADY.

PART VI.

Mr BRESLAW will exhibit with a New-invented SILVER CUP, Watches, Gold Boxes, Glass Machineries, &c. &c. particularly with a NEW GRAND APPARATUS and EXPERIMENTS, on six different Metals, the particulars of which are too numerous to insert.

The room will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared with Pit and Boxes.

Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions on Cards, Money, &c. by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Lindsay's, opposite Bridge-street, first land below the Tron-church, 3d door.

MASTER CROTCH,

THE MUSICAL INFANT,

Whose Exhibitions, owing to the conduct of the Master of the Revels, have of late been less public than formerly, being now protected by the Court of Session,

WILL EXHIBIT FOR A FEW DAYS IN THIS CITY.

THIS astonishing Child, who is only about six years of age, plays a great variety of Tunes in every air, and in every key, in full harmony, and with equal facility. By a faculty little less than miraculous, he plays an harmonious Bass to any tune whatever, which any other person shall play, and gives it at the same time the proper acompanyment. He performs on the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, Violin, and Flagellet.——A very particular account of the powers of this Child is given by the celebrated Dr Burney, in the Philosophical Transactions.

The Musical Child has of late taken up a taste for DRAWING, and sketches outlines of ships, houses, &c. with great rapidity and resemblance.

The Musical Child to be found at No. 2. Shakespeare Square; and will perform every day during his stay, from twelve till two, and from seven till eight o'clock in the evenings.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Fergus, in the parish of Glenisla, and shire of Angus, about the beginning of September current,

ABOUT FORTY WEDDER SHEEP, some of them iron-marked I O L, and the rest marked I L. They have a strip of tar over the shoulders, and some of them are burnt with a long iron-mark in the cheek. They are rising five years old, and were bought at South Linton when lambs. They are supposed to have been driven off the grounds; and any person who can give information concerning them, so as the whole or any part of them may be recovered, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS Sterling, on applying to James Lowson flesher in Dundee.

It is hoped dealers in sheep will be on their guard, in case the above are offered to sale, and give information as above.

ELGIN, 14*th September* 1781.

By Order of the SHERIFF-DEPUTE.

WHEREAS SIX OXEN, TWO QUEYS, and one RED STOT, some weeks since, strayed into the parks of Brodie, as is supposed from the high country, where they had been grazing, and were pastured by Mr Brodie of Brodie till the 12th current, and are now in the custody of Peter Wilkie vintner in Elgin; whereanent application has been made to the Sheriff by Mr Brodie, for payment of maintenance, damage, and expence; and the Sheriff has directed the Fiscal to make this advertisement. Intimation is hereby made to all concerned, to claim and prove the property of the cattle, and to pay as aforesaid; with certification, that they will be sold by roup at Elgin, for the said effect, on Friday the 28th current; and the balance of their price will be consigned in the hands of the clerk of court.

The colour, age, and mark of these cattle, are to be seen in the sheriff-clerk's office. PAT. DUFF, Proc. Fisc.

Not to be repeated.

BROWN, THOMSON, AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS and DEALERS in FAIRNTOSH WHISKEY,

HAVE just now on hand a large quantity of exceeding good FAIRNTOSH WHISKEY, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at their shop and cellar, foot of the Old Fish Market Close, Cowgate, Edinburgh. The Company beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the Public, for the encouragement they have been favoured with, and hope, from the constant attention of the Company, to have always a large stock of genuine spirits on hand; as one of the partners resides constantly in Fairntosh, flatter themselves, they will ever have it in their power to serve the public with the very best spirits, warranted free of any mixture, and upon terms so as to merit their future favour.

——The wholesale orders received at the shop, or letters addressed to Mr John Kerr distiller, in Fairntosh, by Dingwall, will be duly answered.

☞ As the Company deal in no other spirits but Fairntosh, are sorry to find, that through mistake servants have taken home spirits of an inferior quality to any ever sold by them, begs that such mistakes may in future be prevented; they will be careful to direct them to the Fairntosh Company, corner shop, foot of the Old Fish Market Close, entering from the Cowgate.

From the London Papers, Sept. 11.

Hague, Aug. 30.

Extract from the Register of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces. Monday, Aug. 27.

A LETTER has been received from his Highness the Prince of Orange, written at the Hague, and dated this day, containing an answer to the Resolution taken by their High Mightinesses the 24th instant, on the petition presented to their High Mightinesses by the Directors, both of the Baltic and Russian trade, requesting, that their High Mightinesses would be pleased again to grant to the merchant vessels ready to sail for the Baltic, a sufficient convoy, and to make the necessary arrangement for that purpose, and to take as speedy a resolution as the importance of the case, and the present situation of things should direct, and should appear to be to the advantage of commerce, and the service of the Republic; their High Mightinesses having, by their resolution, required his Highness to comply with the Petition of the said Directors, by granting a convoy with all possible expedition.

The said answer signifying, that his Highness judged it his duty immediately to inform their High Mightinesses, that he had the commercial interest of the Netherlands too much at heart, to require any instigation from the merchants for a speedy and sufficient convoy to induce him to give the necessary orders for collecting and fitting out with the utmost expedition as many ships as could be spared for convoying the merchantmen bound for the Baltic; his Highness having, in the most serious manner, recommended, as well as their High Mightinesses, before the presentation of the petition above-mentioned, to the Admiralty College of Amsterdam, to repair, with the greatest diligence possible, such ships as had suffered in the engagement, and to enable them to put to sea again; but also to charge Admiral Hartsink to be particularly careful, that all the directions respecting the convoy be put in immediate execution, and that the convoy should consist of as large a number of ships as could be spared. That thinking he had by these measures already fulfilled the intentions of their High Mightinesses before the receipt of their resolution, there remained nothing more for him to do, than to assure their High Mightinesses of the zeal he felt for protecting as much as lay in his power the commercial inhabitants, by the naval forces of the State, and that he had with that design made every possible exertion.

Upon which having deliberated, it was judged proper that his Highness should receive the present thanks of the States-General, for his zeal and activity, respecting the orders given by him for accelerating the convoy as much as lay in his power.

(Signed) D. J. VAN HEEKEREN.

Compared with the above register. H. FAGEL.

Paris, August 26. We are absolutely without news here.

An armament at Brest is talked of, destined for the East Indies. It seems that calms have prevailed in the Mediterranean, for we are not yet informed of the descent of the Spaniards at Minorca.

Some persons pretend, that the Cabinets of the belligerent powers are seriously employed in finding out means to terminate the war; and that in order to make a permanent and solid peace, a trade for a certain number of years is to be agreed on first.

Hague, Sept. 2. Our fleet have orders to sail after the 5th of this month, if then joined by the ships from the Meuse and Zealand. We know not yet who is to command it; it will consist of 18 sail, and is to have more ships of the line than Vice-Admiral Zoutman had.

They write from Paris, that the Duke de Crillon's armament has been reinforced at Carthagena with 6000 troops from Toulon; and that he then sailed immediately.

LONDON.

The accounts at the offices of state in Paris, as our letter informs us, concerning Hyder Ally Cawn, are, that he has entirely left the Carnatic, closely pursued by the English army. In his retreat at Tiagar, his rear was very nearly cut off, and, had the English a sufficient number of horsemen, the whole of his baggage and heavy artillery would have been taken. However, he lost a great many men there, in revenge for which he burned every town and village he passed through, and had time to set on fire; in some of which, he tied the inhabitants back to back, and let the flames devour them.

If the report is true, and which we have had frequently repeated, that the combined fleets were only victualled for a six weeks cruize, they may find it difficult, while the east wind holds, to make a port to the northward of Cape Finisterre, and a repetition of such sufferings as they experienced two years ago is by no means unlikely to happen.

Whatever instructions (says a correspondent) may have been sent to Admiral Darby, when we reflect on the state of his ships, with the considerable reinforcement which has been added since his return to Torbay, we cannot but hope that an Admiral with powers to attempt, and a spirit of enterprize to execute, may give a severe blow to fleets so situated as the combined fleets. There is no doubt but the French will artfully expose the Spaniards to bear the brunt of the action; the Spanish ships are certainly in bad condition, and to a man every Spaniard cordially detesting the French. *Gen. Even. Post.*

The pilots who were on board the Greyhound frigate, when she was lost off the North Foreland, are condemned, for their carelessness, to suffer three month's imprisonment in the Marshalsea, to which prison they were brought up on Sunday.

The fleet expected from the Leeward Islands is both numerous and valuable; several ships, left behind by the last convoy, are coming with the present; so that their value is estimated at not less than two millions sterling.

By the late dispatches from New-York, it is said, that Sir Henry Clinton has no other opinion of Washington's attacking New-York, than as a feint to cover his design respecting some other object, it being almost impossible to effect the reduction of that place.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has it in contemplation to have several strong forts erected near the mouth of the River Shannon, it being intended that our homeward-bound fleets shall make that River oftener than they have hitherto done, especially those from India.

The dock-yards were never so busily employed as at present; the First Lord of the Admiralty is resolved on having every ship in harbour ready for sea, if possible, before the meeting of Parliament.

A Cadiz letter to an agent in Ostend says, "Our fleet has no more than two months full sea provisions on board. The French but about six weeks. They may be supplied upon the station they are ordered upon by victuallers from their ports, to enable them to keep longer at sea: but fifty sail of the line, besides other ships, never can."

A vessel from Oporto is arrived at Bristol, which vessel passed through the same latitude and track that the combined fleets have been described to have been in. She met a very severe storm on Friday se'ennight, and the Captain thinks that if the enemy's fleet experienced the same, it is probable that they have been forced to return to Brest.

The island of St Helena is situated in the Atlantic Ocean, W. long. 5. 53. S. lat. 16. twelve hundred miles west of the coast of Africa, and eighteen hundred east of South America. It consists of one steep high rock, and looks at two or three leagues distance, like a castle in the middle of the sea. There is no possibility of landing but at one place, which is defended by a battery of no less than forty cannon, from 42 to 24 pounders. Beyond the platform is a fort where the Governor resides, and, adjoining to it is a very pretty market to which the natives come down with fresh provisions when shipping arrive. The island is about 21 miles round, and the rock covered with about a foot of vegetable earth, produces corn, grapes, and a variety of fruits. The corn seldom comes to perfection, being mostly devoured by immense quantities of rats, which burrow in the rock. The residents are about two hundred families, descended principally from English parents, who planted it by the assistance of the English East India Company (to whom the island is now subject) after it was taken from the Dutch in the reign of King Charles II.

The garrison in the island of St Helena, at this present time, consists of 700 effective men. The usual garrison is 400, including artillery; but two companies, in addition, were sent there last year.

The only landing places at St Helena are two valleys, called Rupert's and James's. At the latter is the town where the Governor, &c. resides. It is defended by a fort, on which there is a line of 28 brass guns, 32 and 24 pounders. It is also flanked by a battery on the Munden Rocks, under which all ships must pass coming into the harbour. Rupert's Valley is defended by a strong battery well mounted with heavy cannon. It is reckoned the pleasantest, as well as most healthy part of the island, but is uninhabited, on account of there being no fresh water.

There has been lately discovered at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, in a spot which is supposed to have been a principal part of the ancient city of Corinium, a Roman hypocaust, which is now cleared, and opened for the inspection of the curious. The chief part of the building is seven feet beneath the surface of the ground, consists of five rows of brick pillars, three feet two inches high, and placed fifteen inches one from the other, each standing upon a brick ten inches square, as a base, with another square brick at top, by way of capital. These support a roof of brick, each of which is two feet square; and over this roof is a floor of strong mortar or terrace. The whole is a species of antiquity very uncommon in this if [illegible].

The following extraordinary relation has just fallen into our hands:—The Rev. Mr Hagemore, of Calthorpe, Leicestershire, died the 1st of January 1746, possessed of the following effects, viz. 700l. per annum, and 1000l. in money, which (he dying intestate) fell to a ticket porter in London. He kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment in an evening was to go round his premisses, let loose his dogs, and fire his gun. He lost his life as follows: Going one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him suddenly, and threw him into a pond, where he was found breast-high. The servants heard him call for assistance, but being locked up, could not lend him any. He had 30 gowns and cassocks, 58 dogs, 100 pair of breeches, 100 pair of boots, 400 pair of shoes, 80 wigs, yet always wore his own hair, 80 waggons and carts, 80 ploughs, and used none, 50 saddles and furniture for the manege, 30 wheel-barrows, so many walking-sticks that a toyman in Leicester Fields bid his executors 8l. for them, 60 horses and mares, 200 pick-axes, 200 spades and shovels, 75 ladders, and 240 rasors.

Extract of a letter from Tangier, July 15.

"His Moorish Majesty has just sent fresh instructions to Ben-Abdelmelick, Alcaide of this place, which demonstrate the great credit that Spain at present enjoys with our sovereign, whose friendship she is the more ready to cultivate with the greatest care, on account of the great benefit she derives from it, in cutting off from Gibraltar all supplies from the coast of Barbary.

"Our King has appointed Ben Abdelmelick, Governor over the extensive province or kingdom of Fez, which borders on the Mediterranean, and lies opposite the coast of Andalusia. His Majesty's orders are, that all his subjects who live in any port, harbour, or bay, in that province, shall, on all occasions, give every assistance in their power to the Spaniards against their enemies, but more particularly the English; and even against the Algerines, though of the same religion with his Majesty. In consequence of these orders, Abdelmelick's son marched towards the mountains with a detachment of 20 men, to notify the sovereign's orders to the inhabitants; and the King, in order to induce the Governor to be the more careful to see his orders strictly obeyed, has granted him an annual gratification, consisting of a hundred head of cattle, some horses, fruit, and provisions, which the Arabs are bound to furnish the Court with every year. However, it will not be in the power of Abdelmelick to see the Prince's orders executed himself, as we find he is appointed his Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of Florence, and afterwards to that of Vienna, in order to condole with his Imperial Majesty, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the death of their royal mother.

"Abdelmelick is to embark at Tetuan for Leghorn, and will carry over with him 14 beautiful Barbary horses, as presents for the two brothers: they are daily expected from Morocco with a suite of 20 horsemen, all richly dressed, and with their bridles and saddles covered with cloth of gold."

in the PHILADELPHIA FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, *July* 18. 1781.

Extract of a letter from King William county, about 50 *miles from Williamsburgh.*

" The enemy have plundered ſeveral people in the neighbourhood of Williamſburgh. They are now encamped at James Town. We expect a general engagement every day. General Wayne had one on the 6th, in which he loſt 200 killed and wounded, 12 officers are miſſing. They took two field pieces from us; we retook one, and could have recovered the other, but the horſes being killed, we could not bring it off. The enemy loſt upwards of 300; we had only three brigades engaged."

[Colonel Dundas, with the bayonets of two gallant new raiſed regiments, (76th and 80th) in a few minutes beat all their beſt troops, who eſcaped from annihilation by the rapidity of their heels, and the darkneſs of the night. The Marquis de la Fayette, not venturing to face the army of our noble General, has retreated far into the back country, and has not been heard of ſince the above action, in which our loſs proved a mere bagatelle.]

From the London Papers, Sept. 13.

LONDON

This day, the Right Honourable Earl Mansfield perſonated the Lord Chancellor in the Houſe of Peers, for the farther prorogation of Parliament.

Yeſterday, advice was received at the Admiralty, of the Latona frigate, Sir Hyde Parker, ſo long miſſing, being ſafe off the Texel, where ſhe continued watching the naval motions of the Dutch.

The grand fleet, under the command of Admiral Darby, had not left Torbay on Monday, the wind having ſhifted on Sunday afternoon, and continuing unfavourable.

We are informed that the fleet under Admiral Darby, ſtill in Torbay, has been joined by four ſhips of the line from Portſmouth and Plymouth.

A cutter that was ſent to reconnoitre the combined fleet has returned to Torbay, and the Captain acquaints the Admiral, that the weather was ſo foggy, he could not ſee the enemy, but was ſo near them as to hear their ſignal guns very diſtinctly.

It is ſaid, that Government have received more than once private diſpatches from Commodore Johnſtone, very agreeable in their nature; but it is intended to keep every thing received from that quarter a profound ſecret, till a great blow is ſtruck, which, it is thought, has been done before this.

Diſpatches of great importance were received yeſterday at the Eaſt-India Houſe, from the Governor and Council of Madras, containing the particulars of Sir Eyre Coote's advantages over Hyder Ally in the Carnatic, which have been ſo ſpirited, and deciſive, as to oblige that ſanguinary depredator to relinquiſh all his late conqueſts in that quarter of the company's poſſeſſions. The intelligence farther mentions, that Sir Eyre's ſucceſſes have been followed with the reduction of the moſt conſiderable fortreſſes on the frontiers of Hyder's own country, and that every day promiſed the moſt ample vengeance on the lawleſs Aſiatic Hyder, whoſe footſteps were every-where marked with blood and deſolation.

The expreſs which arrived yeſterday at the India-Houſe brings alſo intelligence, that a ſevere engagement had taken place between the Company's forces and the Marrattas, in which, it is ſaid, the latter were totally defeated, with the loſs of 8000 of their troops, their artillery, baggage, &c.

There are advices in France, ſaid to be received from a Daniſh ſettlement in the kingdom of Bengal, which ſays, that the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have taken poſſeſſion of Phulta, a conſiderable Dutch port in the river Hugely, nearly oppoſite the Ganges, with immenſe quantities of goods, ſtores, caſh, &c. alſo ſeveral country ſhips, and two homeward-bound Eaſt-Indiamen.

The intelligence from India has not yet been laid before the Court of Directors; but to-morrow the particulars will probably be made known to the public. However, we can inform our readers, that the ſucceſs is againſt the Marrattas, who have been attacked by Colonel Carnac, who has totally defeated them, and killed 8000 of their army. It is ſuppoſed they will ſubmit to reaſonable terms, and that a peace will be concluded immediately.

The Eaſt India Company have expended, during the laſt ten years, in completing the fortifications at the iſland of St Helena, in order to render that place impregnable, the ſum of 80,000 l. Sterling: The cannon on the fort, where the Governor reſides, conſiſts of 32, 24, 18, and 9 braſs pounders.

The number of ſoldiers which the India Company keep at St Helena is uſually about 400, including matroſſes: but with the ſhips that ſailed with Commodore Johnſtone, two additional companies more were ſent thither, in order to make up the whole 650 men.

A report prevailed yeſterday, that the Spaniards had miſcarried in their attempt upon Gibraltar. The veſſel which brought this account is called the N. S. Ardora, laden with wine, for Dublin, from Oporto, the former of which places ſhe reached in twelve days. According to the account given by Gregory Sylvia, the maſter, the intelligence of this event had reached Oporto before his departure, and was attended with the following particulars, that the Spaniards had attempted to carry Gibraltar by ſtorm, for which purpoſe they had kept up a dreadful cannonade and bombardment from their batteries on the land ſide, till a great body of troops under cover of their ſhips, had landed on the ſide next the ſea, after which the garriſon was jointly attacked; but having loſt a great number of their beſt troops, without being able to make any impreſſion on the garriſon, they were obliged to give over. Many of the Spaniards were drowned in re-embarking, and a great number made priſoners; and it was the opinion at Oporto, when he ſailed, that the Spaniards would be obliged to raiſe the ſiege, in conſequence of the loſs they had ſuſtained.

We are ſorry to add, that no advices have ſince arrived to confirm this agreeable news; but ſhould the Spaniards make the attempt, as they have threatened to carry the place by ſtorm, there is great room to hope, from the ſpirit of our troops, and the ſtrength of the works, that the event will be pretty nearly as here given.

By the private advices received yeſterday afternoon in the city from France, we learn, that the ſhipwrights and artificers which were ordered from St Maloes and Havre-de-Grace, to aſſiſt in the yards of the States of Holland, have peremptorily refuſed to go to a man. The overſeers have ſignified their reſolutions to the Commandants, who have tranſmitted the ſame to Paris.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger from the Leeward-Iſlands, in the Roebuck packet, we learn, that the Sandwich man of war, of 98 guns, Torbay of 74, and the Prince William of 64, ſailed from St Kitt's the 31ſt of July for Jamaica; and ten ſail more of the line were gone to New-York, under Admirals Hood and Drake.

The French are at this moment, in all their operations and in all parts of the world adopting the advice of Abbe Raynal; who informs them " that to ſubdue England, and ruin her as a maritime power, they muſt deſtroy *her commerce*; and her naval power and greatneſs at ſea will fall of courſe"—Can any Engliſhman deny this doctrine?

Though the Channel fleet is not ſo numerous and powerful, with all the diligence and activity that has lately been uſed to compleat it, as could be wiſhed, yet (ſays a correſpondent) it ought at all events to face the enemy, and continually harraſs them and hang upon their detachments, till the ſeaſon, at leaſt, has drove them from our coaſt, and our own fleets are ſafe in harbour. The hazard which we have at ſtake at this critical moment, is well worth contending for; and on our own coaſt, even in ſight of their country, what is it that Britiſh valour will not ſurmount?

A gentleman of very extenſive foreign correſpondence aſſures us, he has received the moſt authentic intelligence, that the combined fleets, particularly the Spaniſh diviſion, are moſt wretchedly manned, and ſeveral of the Spaniſh men of war are more fit to be in dock, than in the Channel at this time of the year.

Though Monſ. de Graſſe is expected in North-America, and it has been reported at New-York that the plan of the Congreſs is to attack that place with the aſſiſtance of their great and good ally, it does not ſeem that Sir Henry Clinton is apprehenſive of the danger, for he has ſent a detachment of nine hundred men to the northward, and we may probably hear of very important conſequences from the ſervice upon which it is ſent, if ſome unforeſeen accident does not thwart the ſcheme.

The new-erected State of Vermont is likely to occaſion greater obſtructions to the views of Congreſs than the activity of all the Loyaliſts in America: is is incredible what numbers fly to it for protection from the neighbouring provinces.

By a letter from an officer at New-York by the laſt mail, we are informed that the rebel army, with the French, were then encamped within ſight of the Britiſh lines, and that they expected daily to be attacked: their force was reported to conſiſt of near 12,000 men, with 70 pieces of braſs cannon, and 30 howitzers; that Monſ. de Graſſe was daily expected upon the coaſt from the Weſt-Indies, when ſome important blows would certainly be ſtruck, which might probably bring this long ill-looking, and ill-conducted buſineſs to a criſis. Admiral Rodney's fleet was expected at New-York about the middle of Auguſt.

From the above account, it ſeems ſtrange, that our Commander in Chief, who has ſpent ſo many campaigns in marches and counter marches, in purſuit of an enemy which he never could come up with, ſhould now ſuffer himſelf, with ſo fine an army, to be cooped up in his entrenchments, waiting an attack, when, by a well conducted *coup de main*, he might moſt probably finiſh the rebellion. It ſurely appears diſgraceful for a Britiſh army to ſtand upon the defenſive only, againſt an enemy they have always beaten with inferior numbers, and eſpecially now as their force is rather ſuperior, or at leaſt equal to their opponent.

By the lateſt accounts from New York, we hear, that the following is the ſtate of the force in that garriſon and its vicinities:—Britiſh, 4800; German, 6000; Loyal Americans, 3600; and militia, or townſmen and others, on duty occaſionally, about 3000; making in the whole 17,400 men; of whom after leaving a ſufficient number to defend the lines and the three iſlands, Staten, York, and Long Iſland, there were about 9000 ready to take the field, in caſe General Waſhington, by any of his movements, ſhould give the Commander in Chief an opportunity of meaſuring ſwords with him in the open field.

A gallant Indian Chief, at the head of about 100 of his loyal countrymen, and ſome Loyaliſts, lately paid a viſit to Curry-Town, near St Anthony's Noſe, on the Mohawk river, made all the males in the ſettlement priſoners, but treated the women and children with humanity and politeneſs. Three hundred of the rebel militia were collected and ſent after them, but returned with precipitation, after getting thirteen of their party ſeverely wounded.

When his Majeſty paid a viſit to Admiral Parker's fleet at the Nore, it was impoſſible that every ſailor on board could have an opportunity of beholding his Sovereign; in conſequence of this diſappointment, the officers granted liberty to as many as poſſibly could be ſpared aſhore, to go and ſee the royal viſitors at Sheerneſs and Chatham. When the King entered the lines at Chatham the crowd was extremely great, and preſſing very hard to ſee him. A ſailor's curioſity led him ſo far as to puſh in front of a Serjeant of the 65th regiment, juſt as his Majeſty and the Prince were paſſing, who was obliged to knock the butt-end of his muſket on Jack's toes, to keep him back, which made him grumble very much. The King, overhearing the diſpute, turned round to the Serjeant, and deſired him " to hurt no perſon; if he could do his duty by gentle " means, do it; if not, let the people ſatisfy their curioſity." The enraged ſeaman, on hearing this, exclaimed, " God bleſs " your Majeſty! I have leave from my officers; and d—n my " eyes if e'er a lobſter in England ſhall hinder me from ſeeing " my Royal Maſter." This had ſuch a viſible effect on the King and the Prince, that they were obſerved to laugh very heartily.

The capture of Penſacola, while it is of no very great political conſequence to the Spaniards, will be the means of furniſhing near 1000 additional men to our army in America, as the capitulation only ſtipulates that they ſhall not ſerve againſt the Spaniards or their allies; and as yet Spain has not formed an alliance with the Congreſs.

The new levies for the ſervice of the year 1782, are to conſiſt of eight regiments of foot, four of which are to be raiſed in Ireland, three in Scotland, and only one in England and Wales.

The Cuſtom-houſe cutters have received orders, in conſequence of the combined fleets being near the Channel, immediately to repair to Portſmouth and Plymouth, where they are to rendezvous in order to attend the fleet, and act as ſcouts to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

The election for the city of London is expected to come on the 20th inſtant, and the three candidates, viz. Sir Watkin Lewes, Lord George Gordon, and Alderman Clarke, are all determined to ſtand a poll, and every exertion is made by the ſeveral parties to inſure ſucceſs; but it is generally believed that the Lord Mayor will carry it hollow.

A ſcheme is on foot to enlarge the harbour of Dover, it being thought that port, with ſome labour, might be made of as much conſequence to this kingdom as Dunkirk is to France, eſpecially in winter time, when the lying at anchor in the Downs is ſo dangerous.

The following very extraordinary inſtance of zeal and exertion in the workmen at the dock-yard, where the Anſon was refitted, may ſerve to ſhew the ſpirit of the Engliſh:——Mr Commiſſioner Ourry, having received an order from Lord Shuldham, to prepare the Anſon with all poſſible expedition for Channel ſervice, he waited in conſequence upon the Maſter of the dock, where ſhe was juſt gone in to receive new lower maſts, and to be new-coppered, to know in how ſhort a time ſhe could be compleated, urging at the ſame time the decided conſequence ſuch an additional force muſt give to our fleet.—The maſter's anſwer was, that allowing for two or three hours in the night, he would engage for her being ready for ſea, coppered, and maſted, and all by that time next day. But, to the aſtoniſhment and ſatisfaction of the whole place, ſhe was compleated in every particular, and ready to ſail in *eleven hours*.

A letter from Whitehaven, dated September 4th, ſays, " Tueſday laſt we had the heavieſt rain here which has fallen for theſe many years; it is feared conſiderable damage has been done by it in the country, many fields of corn, ready for reaping, being entirely overflowed, particularly that part of the country which lays between Cockermouth and Keſwick; in many places the rivulets roſe to a prodigious great height almoſt inſtantaneouſly. A ſmall river in the neighbourhood of this town is ſaid to have riſen four feet perpendicular in leſs than 10 minutes.—Thurſday night and early on Friday morning, we had a terrible ſtorm of thunder and lightening. The peals were the loudeſt that have been heard here for many years, and the flaſhes of lightening of longer continuance than have been oft remembered. Indeed ſome of them are ſaid to have been a continued blaze of fire for ſeveral ſeconds—We do not hear of any damage ſuſtained by it—Friday afternoon, and the ſucceeding evening it blew a very heavy gale of wind from W. S. W. The Cumberland, Capt Tyndall, which had ſailed from Liverpool, was put back, and reached this port on Saturday morning, having ſuffered the loſe of her main-maſt. The accident happened about ſix o'clock on Friday afternoon; ſix of the crew were upon the main-yard, when the maſt ſnapped a little below the main top, and they were thrown overboard After a very difficult ſtruggle of two hours, in which the captain and mate were alſo expoſed to the moſt imminent danger, four of the men were got on board again; two boys unfortunately periſhed."

Extract of a letter from Savannah, in Georgia, May 26.

" A few hours ago Mr Alexander M'Lean arrived here from Auguſta. He left Colonel Grierſon's Fort with diſpatches on Thurſday laſt, notwithſtanding upwards of 500 rebels made a ſhew of inveſting both Colonel Brown and Colonel Grierſon's poſts. Mr M'Lean ſays, that on the 29th of laſt month Colonel Brown made a ſally on the rebels, killed upwards of 90, among them five captains, and took upwards of 80 horſes, and ſeveral priſoners. That Captain Wyllie was arrived at the Ceded Lands, from the Cherokee nation, with a number of Cherokee warriors; and that our friends in both forts at Auguſta were in good ſpirits, and had plenty of proviſions."

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 22.

" The French and the rebels have collected a ſmall force at the White Plains, about 30 miles from us; and, with ſome folks, perhaps this will paſs for a ſiege, but they dare not attack us. We expect a viſit indeed from the French fleet in the Weſt Indies.

" In Virginia things go on very well. Lord Cornwallis has lately, viz. on the 6th inſtant, given Mr La Fayette ſome chaſtiſement for preſuming to come too near him. A ſecret expedition was preparing there when the laſt intelligence came away—but of this more in my next. The reinforcements with the Warwick came moſt ſeaſonable to South Carolina; that province was then in a dangerous ſituation, but it now effectually relieved.

" Every thing here wears a good appearance—the Congreſs money is now totally dead—Congreſs itſelf is ſinking into ſuch contempt, that Thomas M'Kean is now appointed Preſidens. We ſoon expect a diverſion on the ſide of the Canada."

Extract of a genuine letter from an officer on board the Berwick, dated at the Nore, Sept. 8. 1781, *to a relation in London.*

" This day we ſail for the north ſea in ſearch of Admiral Zoutman, or any other of the Dutch commanders, who may chuſe to diſpute our ſuperiority there. The Commodore has the ſole command of the ſquadron; ſo that if we are ſo fortunate as to beat the Dutch once more, our expectations of promotion, I aſſure you, will not be a little ſanguine.

" We have got under our command the Fortitude, Preſton, and Lady Caroline lately taken from the Dutch; and after we get to the northward, we expect to find the Africa and Sampſon, with ſeveral capital frigates which are waiting off Yarmouth for us; and if our grand fleet can ſpare the Bellona, we are to have her; ſo that in all we ſhall be eight ſail of the line, beſide ſome heavy frigates.

" I take the opportunity of writing by our pilot's boat. Our people are all in the greateſt ſpirits, and nothing will pleaſe them but beating the Dutch; that ſeems to be the burthen of their ſong.

" We have juſt now got 40 fine fellows, in lieu of thoſe poor men killed and wounded on the 5th of Auguſt."

PRICE of STOCKS, SEPT. 13.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 113¾ a 119 a 117 op.	Ditto New Ann. 56¼.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	Ditto 1751, —
3½ per cent. 1758, 56¾.	India Stock, 141½.
3 per cent. con. 56¼ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. red. con. ſhut.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. 1726, 56.	Exch. Bills, par a 1 s. prem.
Long Ann. 16⅝ a 7-16ths.	Navy Bills, 1½ per cent. diſc.
— Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58⅞.
Ditto 1778, 12 3-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lot. Tic. 14 l. 2 s.

WINDS AT DEAL, SEPT. 12. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 13.

" Notwithſtanding the many reports we have had, Admiral Darby has not yet failed from Torbay, nor is he likely to do it for ſome days to come, ſhould he be ordered out at all a-

gainſt the grand fleet of France and Spain. It is equally true that Commodore Stewart is not to join Admiral Darby, but to proceed to the North Seas, though it was at firſt intended that he ſhould ſail for Torbay; but the reſolution has been altered, on account of the neceſſity there is for keeping open the trade of the Baltic, at this time ſo indiſpenſibly neceſſary for equipping out the fleets of Great Britain.

"The important expedition talked of, as likely to be ſent out very ſoon from Plymouth, it is whiſpered, is to be againſt Cadiz. Of a matter ſo ſecret as this will be kept, if carried into execution, nothing more than conjecture can be formed; but the deſtination is generally ſuppoſed to be as above mentioned.

"Sir Henry Clinton has waved his deſire of coming home, but on condition of his being reinforced with five thouſand troops, which we hear are to be ſent him, and will be in general raiſed in Hanover, and parts adjacent.

"The Hon. Mr Fox ſtill continues on board the grand fleet at Torbay, and is ſuppoſed to be collecting ſuch materials as will make the ſubject of ſeveral *patriotic* motions in the Houſe of Commons the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament.

"The enſuing election for a member of Parliament for this city, is likely to be the moſt warmly conteſted of any we have had for many years paſt, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Clark, and Lord George Gordon, being determined to ſtand the poll. Lord George does not canvaſs the Livery at large, but means to regulate his conduct by the reception he meets with on the firſt day of election, which it is ſuppoſed will be on Tueſday week. Alderman Clark has the *money*, but the Lord Mayor has a deal of natural intereſt, and has many friends even amongſt the miniſterial party, on account of his polite, friendly, and attentive deportment in the office of Chief Magiſtrate.

"The enſuing election for the city, it is thought, cannot coſt the ſeveral candidates leſs than 5000 l. each. Mr Alderman Clark, who ſpent 4000 l. at the laſt election, finds his own money; the Lord Mayor's friends will have a ſubſcription; but how Lord George's *ſupplies* are to be raiſed, no one pretends to gueſs."

Extract of another letter from London, September 13.

"Lord George Gordon, this evening, declined being a candidate for the city of London.

"The moſt admirable police is obſerved in the city of New York. Not a ſtranger of any rank or deſcription whatever is ſuffered to lie a ſingle night in the city, without being reported the next morning to Mr Birch the commandant, or to Mr St Clair his ſecretary; and a very excellent regulation has been made by the Mayor and other Magiſtrates, relative to the qualities and price of bread. Any baker convicted of baking bad bread, or receiving more than a ſtipulated ſum for a loaf, is, for the firſt offence, fined ten pounds; the ſecond offence, fifty pounds; and the third, totally diſqualified, and rendered incapable of keeping his bake-houſe any longer.

'This day the dividend upon Bank Stock was increaſed from 5 1-half to 6 per cent.

'This day Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. was at Court at St James's, and kiſſed their Majeſty's hands on his creation to the dignity.

'The ſame day General Monckton was at Court, and preſented to the King a ſtate of the fortifications at Portſmouth, in which place the above officer is Governor.

'It is ſaid a proclamation for the meeting of Parliament for the diſpatch of buſineſs, will iſſue in the courſe of next week.

'No authentic account has been received of the combined fleet having captured a ſingle ſhip of any conſequence ſince their appearance in the Channel, which is owing to the Miniſtry having ſent orders to the ſea ports, to prevent the ſailing of the outward-bound ſhips till further orders."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Auguſt 16.

"The conductor of the Gazette of this city, having mentioned in one of his papers, that the Emperor had promiſed the Magiſtrates of Antwerp to make that place a free port immediately, Imperial Chancery has ordered him to contradict it."

We are happy to be informed, that the Lively privateer, fitted out by Ramſay, Williamſon, and Company, of Leith, has taken, 20 leagues off Shetland, a brig and a ſnow, both from Amſterdam to Boſton; the former valued at 8000 l. and the latter at 20,000 l.

This day, arrived in Leith Roads, his Majeſty's ſhip Iphigenia, from a cruiſe.

This day, the fleet for London, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip Alfred, ſailed for the Nore.

The Dundee Greenland-ſhip, Robertſon maſter, went into Leith, this day, to be repaired.

Thurſday morning the Auſtria, Renwick, and the Laurel, Simpſon, of Newcaſtle, arrived there from the Baltic in company with about 180 ſail for London and other ports on the coaſt, under convoy of the Sampſon, of 64 guns, and three brigs.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 15.

Lord Hailes opened the Circuit Court of Juſticiary at this place, on Thurſday laſt the 13th. The following was the buſineſs of the Court:

Robert Marihall, ſervant to George Donald in Badintoy, Kincardineſhire, indicted for a rape; Robert Paterſon, *alias* Gow, in the pariſh of Mortlich, Banffſhire, indicted for horſe-ſtealing; and Elſpeth Bremner, in Huntly, indicted for child murder, were fugitate for non compearance.——John Allan Gordable and ſheriff-officer, John Barclay weaver, and John Simſon heckler, John Petrie weaver, Robert Duncan reſiduer, and Robert Milne labourer, all in Huntly, indicted for having at, or aiding in, the reſcue or eſcape of the foreſaid Elſpeth Bremner, when in the cuſtody of the conſtable and his aſſiſtants, upon a legal warrant, granted on ſuſpicion of her being guilty of child murder. Allan, Duncan, and Milne were, by the Jury, found guilty of conniving at the eſcape; and Simſon, Petrie, and Barclay were found guilty of aſſiſting in making her eſcape. Allan, Simpſon, Petrie, and Barclay were condemned to four weeks impriſonment, and to find caution for 200 merks each to keep the peace for twelve months. Duncan and Milne, the conſtable's two aſſiſtants, were condemned to three weeks impriſonment.——Margaret Bruce and Elſpeth Simpſon, in Peterhead, indicted for aſſaulting and abuſing Elſpeth Rob ſempſtreſs in Peterhead, to the effuſion of her blood, and extorting money from her by threats and violence: Iſobel Simpſon was fugitate. The Jury found the libel proved againſt Margaret Bruce, but not in ſuch an atrocious manner as laid in the indictment, and ſhe was condemned to one month's impriſonment, and to find bail for 200 merks Scots to keep the peace, and for her good behaviour, and caution of lawburrows in behalf of Elſpeth Rob.——Alexander and Robert M'Williams, in the pariſh of Mortlich, Banffſhire, indicted for ſtealing a copper brewing-kettle, being habit and repute thieves. Robert was fugitate; and John, upon his petition, was baniſhed Scotland for five years.——This finiſhed the buſineſs of the Court at Aberdeen, which riſes on Tueſday, and ſits next at Perth."

INTELLIGENCE FROM IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 11.

"Sunday morning the firſt battalion of the 77th regiment of foot, (Athol's Highlanders) marched here for Mallow, in the county of Cork; as did alſo one troop of Lord Drogheda's light horſe, who arrived here the preceding night from the man of war; they are to join the remaining battalion of their regiment from Monaſtereven. The remaining battalion of the Highlanders marched yeſterday, and the 30th regiment of foot was to march this day and to-morrow. Theſe regiments of infantry are to be replaced in this garriſon by the 1ſt regiment of horſe, and the black horſe (formerly Ligonier's), who, with carabiniers, the invalids, now here, and the half company from Bray, &c. are to do Dublin duty. The carabiniers on Sunday mounted the picquet guard at the barrack. The regiments of cavalry, now on their march for the county of Cork, are the 5th, 8th, 12th, and 18th.

"A friend has been ſo good as to favour us with an extract of a letter from Killybegs, which gives an account, that the ſhip St Anne, from Buenos Ayres, bound for Cadiz, burden about 300 tons, was taken near Madeira, and ſent for Liverpool, or the firſt port in Ireland, by the Othello letter of marque of and from Liverpool, Captain Johnſon, bound for the coaſt of Africa, to which place ſhe proceeded. The cargo of this prize, as given by a Spaniſh gentleman on board, and who owned a conſiderable part of it, conſiſts of 8500 dry hides, 180 boxes of Peruvian bark, and four ſacks of fine Spaniſh wool, the whole valued at 20,000 l. The prize-maſter waits for orders from his owners, Meſſrs Haywood and Co. Liverpool, before he can venture to proceed there, on account of the ſwarm of the enemies privateers on the coaſt and in the Channel. I have alſo endeavoured to find out the truth, from this Spaniſh gentleman (who ſpeaks very bad Engliſh), reſpecting the reports of inſurrections in South America; and underſtand by him, that rebellion had broke out in ſeveral provinces, particularly at Cuſo, where the native Indians had hanged Antonio Ariega, the Governor, and drove 500 Chriſtians into a church, to which they ſet fire, and deſtroyed them, together with many violent acts; and that the rebellion had not been quelled when he left Buenos Ayres, about ſeven months ago.

"Yeſterday, there was a grand field exerciſe of the regiment of Dublin Volunteers, at Leinſter Lawn. As they were marching to their ground from the Royal Exchange, his Grace the Duke of Leinſter, their Colonel, who had juſt arrived from Castor, for the occaſion, met them in College Green, and put himſelf at their head; and when they had gone through their exerciſe and evolutions with their wonted dexterity, he marched them back to the Royal Exchange, where he thanked and diſmiſſed them. It was obſerved, this Volunteer regiment muſtered a greater number on this occaſion than they were ever known to do on any former one.

"The march of the thirty-ſixth regiment of foot from this place is poſtponed until further orders.

"The meeting yeſterday of the Common Council at the Tholſel, for the purpoſe of addreſſing the Lord Lieutenant to know whether any anſwer had been received from his Majeſty relative to the petition lately tranſmitted, againſt the erection of a new Cuſtom-houſe, was adjourned, as not wiſhing, at a time ſo alarming as the preſent, in any manner to embarraſs adminiſtration.

"The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council, afterwards went down to the North Wall to ſurvey the Commiſſioners building going on there, and found, to their no ſmall ſurpriſe, the road upon the North Wall entirely diſſected, ſo as to prevent the poſſibility of any carriage paſſing that way. It now remains for the citizens to determine, in their corporate capacity, whether they are in poſſeſſion of any privileges, however ſmall, and if they have ſufficient ſpirit to reſent an inſult of the boldeſt and moſt unprecedented nature.

"It has been long ſince remarked, that the ſpirit of privateering did not prevail in the metropolis of Great Britain, in any degree like what it did in the ſmaller ſea-ports of that kingdom. The ſame may be ſaid of this country, as we find a greater number of privateers fitted out, in proportion to their abilities, by ſmall fiſhing towns, as Ruſh, &c. on this coaſt, than Dublin. The little town of Bray, within nine miles of this city, has followed the example; for we hear, that, on Friday laſt, a privateer cutter, pierced for 20 guns, was launched there amidſt the acclamation of a great crowd of ſpectators; and the eagerneſs of the people in that neighbourhood to enter on board her is ſuch, that there has already offered more than the neceſſary complement of men.

"We hear the city have reſolved, that the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, ſhould immediately order the *canal* lately cut upon the North Wall by their *High Mightineſſes* to be filled up; and if not inſtantly obeyed, to levy a diſtreſs upon the premiſſes, and effect it *vi & armis*.

"While Government are taking every neceſſary precaution to put the city of Cork in a condition to defeat any attempt that might be made againſt it, or the large fleet of tranſports now in the harbour, nothing is omitted to put other places in good condition, though not ſo immediately threatened. Duncannon fort, in Waterford harbour, is one of the objects of attention, where, in addition to a large quantity of ordnance ſtores already ſent, four hundred barrels of gunpowder left this city yeſterday, under the eſcort of a party of the 36th regiment ſent for that purpoſe.

Cork, Sept. 6. By a gentleman of veracity we are informed, that a French cutter privateer took a ſloop in the bay of Dungarvon, yeſterday, and the evening before ſhe chaced a ſloop belonging to Kinſale, run her aſhore at the Helveck Head, and the next morning, after the ſloop got off, ſhe run her aſhore a ſecond time. This privateer alſo chaced a ſloop from Cork to Liverpool, and the Youghall revenue cutter; they eſcaped by running into Youghall harbour. Thus is our trade ruined for want of a few frigates, which if not ſpeedily ſent to our protection, we ſhall be in a miſerable ſituation for coal and other articles we are obliged to import.

Carlow, Sept. 8. On Thurſday morning laſt, about two o'clock, an expreſs arrived at the barracks, from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, containing a route for the immediate departure of the 2d horſe quartered here; and about three o'clock in the afternoon, the whole regiment marched hence for Limerick; in conſequence of which the Carlow Aſſociation aſſembled yeſterday morning, at ſeven o'clock, on their parade, where they mounted guard, and are to do garriſon duty till further orders.

Galway, Sept. 6. This day, the 3d company of invalids, commanded by Captain Edgeworth, marched into barrack quarters here, from Athenry, to do duty here till further orders.

Kilkenny, Sept. 8. Our Cork correſpondent, remarkable for furniſhing us with the earlieſt intelligence from that quarter, being totally ſilent as to the appearance of any fleet off that coaſt, furniſhes a ſtrong preſumption, that the alarm, ſo generally ſpread through the kingdom, merits no ſerious conſideration.

Thurſday and yeſterday the different troops of the 5th or Royal Iriſh dragoons, which were in country cantonments, joined thoſe doing duty here, and wait further orders for any future movement.

This morning, the 5th foot marched from this city for Cork, and a detachment of the 11th foot, which has been quartered here ſome time paſt, marched for Waterford to join their regiment there.

Waterford, Sept. 8. Laſt night, arrived in this harbour Captain Parry, of the Berry, loaded with rock ſalt from Liverpool. He was taken by a lugſail privateer on Thurſday laſt, about a mile and a half to the eaſtward of the Saltees, and ranſomed for 80 guineas. They plundered the veſſel and crew, and put 19 priſoners on board the Berry, without a morſel of proviſions. There was a French cutter, conſort to the lugger, at a ſmall diſtance. Captain Parry reports, there were four veſſels taken off the ſame day, one of which was the Galloper, Captain Sutton, bound from Roſs to Halifax, laden with beef, butter, pork, ſoap, ſhoes, and oatmeal.

The 11th regiment of foot has received orders to march at a minute's notice; and this day a company of that regiment marched in here from Clonmel.

Lord Tyrone has ſignified his intention of acting with the Volunteers of this city and county, for the defence of both, in caſe of emergency.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPITAPH.

BENEATH this ſtone are laid full low
The remnants of a tawdry beau,
Whoſe wit, and hair-brain'd ſatire keen,
With his inveſtives, cur'd his ſpleen,
Which moſt on female frailty carp'd,
And ever at men's follies harp'd.

The female world, for chaſtiſement,
(Perhaps they deem'd him impotent)
Ne'er gave one favour to his pray'r,
Tho' he had courted ev'ry fair.

No ſooner had his breath blown out,
Than met aſſembled a female rout,
Who brought, enrag'd by his abuſe,
His Satires, Poems, billet-doux,
Romances, Riddles, Puns, and Wit,
And all th' Eſſays he, various, writ;
His tawdry clothes, his plate, and ſword,
His cups and ſaucers off his board,
His bread and cheeſe, and ſodden beef,
Deny'd to friend and picking thief:
They brought his watches, never ſound,
Which, like his brain, ran errant round;
His night-cap, and his ſtinking hoſe,
Offenſive to the ſight and noſe,
And ſet them in a blazing flame,
The batter'd beaux to warn of ſhame,
That all the belles and prudes might ſee
An off'ring made to calumny,
And incenſe from their embers riſe,
To chaſtity a ſacrifice.

Y.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 17. Falkirk, Sommervell, from Newcaſtle, with goods.
Betty and Peggy, Robertſon, from Berwick, with grain.
Namſtad, Vinck, from Oſtend, in ballaſt.
Young Maria, Freeland, from ditto, with ditto.
Fliegerti Mercurius, Roſs, from Hamburgh, with flax, &c.
Reſolution, Pederſon, from Eaſtereezar, with wood.
Mercury, Barr, from Alemouth, with oats.
Lovely Peggy, Roſs, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt.
Betty and Bell, Allan, from Hull, with goods.
Guſtavus, prize to the Lively Privateer of London.

SAILED,

Friendſhip, Nicolſon, for Bergen, with goods.
Friendſhip, Barr, for Hull, with goods.

September 17. 1781.

THE SADLERY BUSINESS, in all its Branches, is carried on by the WIDOW of the late BAILLIE BLINSHALL, at the Golden Horſe, High Street, Edinburgh; whoſe former Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, may depend on the moſt grateful and ſatisfactory ſervice, upon the moſt reaſonable terms.

TO BE SOLD, and entered to immediately,
SIR JOHN HALKETT's HOUSE, on the ſouth ſide of Canongate, conſiſting of twelve rooms, kitchen, &c. with coach-houſe, ſtables for ſix horſes, area, and garden.
For particulars, enquire at the houſe.
Not to be repeated.

THESE are intimating, that the enſuing Michaelmas Meeting of Freeholders of the County of LINLITHGOW will be held on Thurſday the 4th day of October next; and that DAVID ERSKINE, Clerk to the Signet, has lodged a claim to be inrolled.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.
SUCH of the Creditors of the deceaſed Mr JAMES STEUART writer to the ſignet, as have not yet produced their grounds of debt, are deſired to give in the ſame, with their oaths on the verity thereof, to David Ruſſel accomptant, the Truſtee, or to James Walker writer to the ſignet, in order that a diviſion may be made among the creditors of the funds which have been recovered. Such of the creditors as neglect to comply with this intimation, will be deprived of the benefit of the dividend, which is propoſed to be made at Martinmas next.

Description of the Island of St LUCIA; *Number of Parishes; Whites and Blacks; Plantations and Dwelling Houses; Soil; Advantages of the Carenage Harbour, and the Military Strength of the Vigie and Morne Fortune.*

THE possession of St Lucia, after having been long contested by England and France, was at last ceded to the French by the treaty of 1763. That same year the Ministry of France sent over at a great expence, and with much unnecessary parade, 7 or 800 men, whose unhappy fate has been more matter of pity than surprize. Under the tropics, the best established colonies generally destroy one-third of the soldiers sent from Europe, even though the men are healthy when sent, and find good accommodations on their arrival. It is not to be wondered at then that a set of miserable wretches, the refuse of Europe, and exposed to all the hardships of indigence, should most of them perish in an uncultivated island. After this, the neighbouring French islands by degrees contributed to people St Lucia. When the island was taken by the English in 1779, under General Grant, there was on it nine parishes; eight on the leeward or western, and one on the windward or eastern side. The preference given to the leeward side arises from the conveniency of its ports, not on account of the superiority of its soil. In time the eastern side will also be inhabited, as new bays are continually discovered fit for the reception of boats and canoes. There is already a road all round the island, and two across it from east to west. On the 1st of January 1772, the whites amounted to 2018; free blacks, 663; and slaves, 12,795. The cattle were, 928 mules and horses; 2070 horned cattle; and 3184 sheep and goats. There were 38 sugar plantations; 5,395,889 coffee trees; 1,321,600 cocoa plants; and 367 plots of cotton. The dwelling-places were 706. The value of the produce amounted to 175,000l. and it was estimated that the increase would be one eighth in every succeeding year. The soil on the sea side is far from bad, and it is much superior farther back. The whole is fit for cultivation, except some high and craggy mountains. The produce in sugar might be raised to fifteen million weight. The health the inhabitants enjoy along the rivers and deep bays, point out the necessity of draining away the stagnated waters, by digging canals, and of banking out shallow inundations, by means of dykes. The island is 45 leagues in circumference, and when in full cultivation, may employ 50,000 slaves, and produce to the amount of 450,000 l. yearly. To keep possession it will be sufficient to fortify the Carenage. This excellent harbour unites many advantages. It has good soundings every where, with an excellent bottom. Nature has provided it with three careening places, which render a wharf unnecessary; nothing is required but a capstern to heave the ship down. A large fleet of men of war may ride with safety in it during storms, even without mooring. And, in the tremendous hurricanes that sometimes happen, it affords a better shelter than any other port. The winds are always favourable for sailing out, and the largest squadron may be at sea in less than an hour. When possessed by the French, they considered it, not only as the station from which they could defend all their national possessions in the West Indies, but also as the most favourable point from which they could carry on an offensive war.

They argued, that the fleet of England could not cover all their extensive possessions; that a squadron sent from St Lucia could, in a few days, invade which-ever of their islands was least exposed, and which would, of course, think themselves the most secure. To attempt to obviate this danger, they might, indeed, try to block up the Carenage, but, after an expensive and tiresome cruize, such a plan would not avail, as the Commander in port could always put to sea whenever he chose it. This harbour affords the greatest maritime defence; no ship can enter it under sail; she must be warped for a considerable space before she can get into it. There is no plying to windward between the two points; soundings near the land suddenly encreasing from twenty-five to one hundred fathoms, will not permit the assailants to come to an anchor; only one ship can come in at a time, and she would be exposed to the fire of numerous masked batteries in front and on each side. For to attack the harbour, a landing must be made in Choque Bay, which is only parted from the Carenage by the point called Vigie. General Meadows was posted on the heights on this point in 1779, when he was attacked by Count d'Estaing and the Marquis de Bouille, the Governor of Martinico, with 5000, and repulsed them with hardly any loss on his side, but with 2000 on theirs. De Bouille landed again in May last, but he went off after reconnoitring the Vigie and Morne Fortune. This last is on the other side of the harbour, is flat at top, and, if properly fortified, would require nearly as strong a force to take it, as the best fortified place in Europe. This eminence commands all the others that surround Carenage Bay, and the works on it protect the town, which is built on the back of the mountain. Even if the Vigie should be taken, the fortifications on Morne Fortune would prevent the enemy from penetrating into the island. We have been the more full in our description of the island, as in time of war it is by far the most important post we could hold in the West Indies.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

Sept. 2. Delphin, of and from Greenock, Scot, for Memel.
Catharine and Ellon, of and from Liverpool, Viney, for Riga.
His Majesty's ship Prosely te, Captain Brown.
Alexander, of and for Newcastle, Born, from Bellyhuilles.
Mary, of Peterhead, Brody, from Lochmaddy, for Perth.
4. Friendship, of Leith, Cowper, from Fort-George, for Lochmaddy.
6. Felton of Aberdeen, ———, from Esdale, for Cramon.

Remain in said harbour, Sept. 7.

Brothers, of Whitehaven, Watts, from Liverpool, for Riga.
Bell, of and from Liverpool, Halbert, for Weyburgh; and
Catharina, of and for Gottenburgh, Nelson, from Irving.

Sailed from Kirkwall Road,

Acteon, of and from Liverpool, Roberts, for Petersburgh.

TO be SOLD, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Monday the 1st of October, at twelve o'clock noon,

The Lugger Privateer *Herondelle* of Dunkerque, about 86 tons measurement, more or less, pierced for 12 guns, mounts 8 besides swivels, is quite new, only five days out upon her first cruize, a most remarkable fast sailer; taken by his Majesty's ship Proselyte, John Brown, Esq; Commander, after a chace of 37 hours.

Inventories to be seen on board, with Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

APPLES.

JUST now arrived from KENT, after a short passage, a Cargo of exceeding fine APPLES, of various kinds. To be sold in a loft, foot of Quality Street, Leith.

DUNDEE ARMS INN.

WILLIAM GORDON begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, for their past favours; and being encouraged from the success he has met with, has now fitted up thirty rooms, in the neatest manner, with a coach-house, and stables for upwards of 40 horses. The house was built for an Inn, is only a few yards from the Bank, Post-office, Cross, and Shore. There is a pier just now finished, where passage-boats can set off at any time of tide.——Tickets are given out by him for the Fife Diligence every day; and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for the Edinburgh and Aberdeen Fly. Tickets to Montrose 6 s. 6d.

Those who shall be pleased to frequent his house, may depend on the best of usage, and every accommodation in his power. He now humbly solicits a continuation of their favours, who have formerly countenanced him, which shall be duly attended to, by their much obliged, and most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM GORDON.

☞ Excellent Post-chaises and Horses, with careful drivers.

KELSO RACES, 1781.

TO be RUN FOR, over Caverton Edge, near Kelso, on Tuesday the 9th October 1781, FIFTY POUNDS, by actual hunters of last season, which have not been in sweats between the 10th of February and the 10th of May of the said year, and have never won an advertised 50 l. plate; to carry 12 stone English, the best of three four-mile heats; to pay two guineas entrance, and the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences; and such horses, &c. as shall start for the above purse, shall be certified at the time of entrance to have been real hunters the last season, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds as they have hunted with.

On Wednesday the 10th October, FIFTY POUNDS, by four year olds, five year olds, six year olds, and aged horses.——Four year olds to carry 7 stone 12 lib.; five year olds 8 stone 10 lib.; six year olds 9 stone 4 lib.; aged 9 stone 8 lib. A winner of one 50 l. this year to carry 3 lib. extra; a winner of two 50 l. this year to carry 5 lib. extra; and a winner of a King's 100 l. this year 5 lib. extra; the best of three four-mile heats. Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

On Thursday the 11th October, A MAIDEN PLATE, for all ages, the best of three four mile heats; to carry the following weights:

Four year olds, 7 st. 12 lib.	Six year olds, 9 st. 4 lib.
Five year olds, 8 st. 10. lib.	Aged, 9 st. 8 lib.

Two guineas entrance; the winner to pay one guinea towards drums, colours, and other expences.

The horses to be entered on Monday the 8th, at the Cross Keys, betwixt the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon.

No tent or hut to be erected on the ground by any person, unless he pay half a guinea towards the plates.

Three reputed running horses to enter for the Wednesday's and Thursday's plates, or no race without the consent of the stewards. No winning horse can start for a second plate that week, without the consent of the stewards. All the plates to be run for by the King's plate articles.

Ordinaries and Assemblies at the Cross Keys, as usual.

Disputes, if any arise, to be determined by
LORD HADDO,
WM NISBET, Esq;
ROBERT BAIRD, Esq; } Stewards.

INTRODUCTION *to inform the* PUBLIC,

THAT the under-mentioned Discourse is delivered in a plain, easy, and familiar stile, being principally intended for the perusal of such persons who are now or have been afflicted with any of the under-mentioned complaints, whereby they may ascertain, with some certainty, whether they have been properly treated, or whether left labouring under the baneful effects of MERCURY. For the reader will observe the opinion of the ingenious Dr Shaw (Physician to his late Majesty), viz. "That pains in the head or limbs, eruptions, hectic fever, and "other symptoms, are often the effects of Mercury, or the infection "lurking in the blood, even after a supposed cure."

This Day is published, price 1 s. 6d.

[DEDICATED TO C. LUCAS, M. D.]

THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION OF

A NEW TREATISE on the VENEREAL DISEASE, Gleets, Weaknesses, the dreadful effects of a certain detestable vice, &c. &c. and Methods of Cure.

By J. SMYTH, M. D. and Man Midwife.

In this Essay, the necessity for deviating from the present mode of practice, is candidly considered, and reasonably accounted for. Therein the reader is also made acquainted with a new-discovered Medicine, and its comparative excellence to all other remedies is fairly examined and explained. This Medicine is called THE SPECIFIC DROPS, a tea spoonful of which is a dose, in a glass of water; and, in a slight case, the cure is effected in eight or ten days, without Mercury, or the least inconvenience to the patient.

A label is on each bottle, signed by the Author, in his hand-writing; likewise full directions, rules for diet, &c. sealed up; so that patients may conduct themselves through the cure, with perfect ease and secrecy.

The Medicine is to be had, in bottles, in 5 s. and 2 s. 6d. each, of Mr CHARLES ELLIOT Bookseller, Edinburgh; and of the Doctor, in Suffolk-street, London, who may be consulted personally, or by letter, post paid.

Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, &c.

SPILSBURY's DROPS,

Remarkable for curing by a few Bottles,

Prepared at his Dispensary, Mount-Row, Westminster Bridge, Surrey.

MR WILLIAM BARKER, of Wooton, in Norfolk, near Bungay, was violently afflicted with a scorbutic complaint, which affected one leg to such a degree, that it was full of sores from the knee to the ancle, and so very offensive he could hardly bear it himself, attended with a total loss of appetite, and no rest of nights, insomuch he thought that he must have died shortly; when, about May the 14th 1780, he began and took six bottles of Spilsbury's Drops, which cured him in a short time, and remains so to this day, February 15, 1781.

Witness to this happy cure,

Mr JAMES SEXTON, in Bungay, Suffolk.

To Mr SPILSBURY, *Chymist.*

York, Feb. 26, 1781.

SIR,

Valuable as your Medicine may be in the cure of those afflicted with the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. perhaps the efficacious power thereof has not received greater illustration than in a case I have now the liberty to announce to the public:—A rapid cure performed by your Drops on a Gentleman in this city, who had been long afflicted with an inveterate scorbutic complaint, attended with indigestion, disagreeable eruptions, &c.—Further particulars, with a reference to the person, may be known by applying to your humble servant,

WM TESSEYMAN, Bookseller in York.

The Drops are packed in bottles of 4 s. 7 s. and one Guinea, with folio bills, &c. Also the Proprietor's Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedy, of which the Reviews are lavish in praise thereof, may be had, price 2 s. 6d. octavo, or a perusal gratis. It contains the particulars of Seventy Cures.

Sold by Mr CHARLES ELLIOT, Bookseller, Edinburgh.
Alexander Thomson, Aberdeen.
W. Sharp, Inverness.
J. Gillies, Perth.
E. Wilson, Dumfries.
G. Elliot, Kelso.
James Duncan, Glasgow.

AN ENSIGNCY TO BE SOLD.

AN ENSIGNCY in the 57th Regiment of Foot, presently lying in America.—For further particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet.

A FARM and MILL in FIFE to LET,

For Five Years from Martinmas 1781.

TO be LET by public roup, on Saturday the 29th September curt. within the house of Henry Logan brewer in Crail, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon,

That Part of the Lands of STRAVITHY, lying on the south side of the burn, and on the east and west sides of the road leading from St Andrews to Anstruther, consisting of 57 acres or thereby, of good arable ground. Together with the MILL of Stravithy, astricted multures, and sequels thereof, and piece of Braes lying beweſt the mill. ALSO, The COTTOWN of Stravithy, containing 140 acres or thereby, all as presently possessed by David and James Wilsons, tenants therein, all lying in the parish of Denino.

The mill has command of water at all seasons, and has an extensive out-thirle. There is plenty of coals within a mile, and limestone within three miles of the lands.——The lands lie within two miles of St Andrews, three miles of Crail, and four from Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Andrew Whyte town-clerk of Crail.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Horsington vintner in *Inverary*, on Friday the 21st September curt. between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the Lots after mentioned,

LOT I.

The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of STRONALBANOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KEILLS; which superiority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT III.

The LANDS of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG:—Also, the LANDS of BALIMORE, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging on the water of Add; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LETTERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glassaric. The superiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.

The conditions of sale and writings will be shown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Esq; merchant in Glasgow, those intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Blair's Arms Inn, at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 2d of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER, MIDDLE, and NETHER AIRDS; comprehending the BENNANHILL, the Ferry-boat of the Roan and Brocklock Meadow as pertinents of the said lands; the Fishings of Salmon in cruives and draughts on the waters of Dee and Kenn, lying within the parish of Kells and stewartry of Kirkcudbright: ALSO, All and Whole the Two and a half Merk Land of AIRIE, of old extent, with the partinents thereof, lying within the parish of Balmaghie, and stewartry foresaid.

The present free rent of the Lands and Boat is 134 l. 2 d. 1-3d; of which the Over and Middle Airds pay 55 l. 11 s. 1 d. 1-3d, on a tack which is current for eight years after Whitsunday next; but, on the expiring of that tack, these lands will give a very considerable addition of rent.

The Lands all hold of the Crown for payment of a feu-duty of 2 l. 3 s. 4 d. yearly, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet; and any person wanting to view the lands, or to treat for a private bargain, will apply to the proprietor at the house of Airds.

It is requested, that the Creditors of Mr Macghie of Airds will transmit exact notes of their debts to the said Hugh Corrie; and that they will meet at Kirkcudbright, on Friday the 26th of October, at eleven o'clock before noon, to concert the most speedy and least expensive measures for their payment.

SALE of LANDS in FORFAR-SHIRE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 22d of November 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of OVER PITFORTHIE, and others after mentioned, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of OVER PITFORTHIE, and part of the Lands of CALDHAME, lying within the parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about one mile from Brechin. The yearly free rent of these lands is about 150 l. sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boll; but for crop 1785, and during the remainder of the lease of the Mains, the tenant thereof is bound to pay 101. sterling of additional rent. The lands are of a good soil, and there are proper farm-houses and office-houses for the accommodation of the estate. The proprietor has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The purchaser of the above lot will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II.

The Lands of MUIRLAND-DEN, lying within the said parish of Brechin and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from Brechin. These lands are only about 10 l. sterling of yearly rent. On this lot there is a large plantation, mostly of fir, with some other wood of different kinds, which, by a survey lately made, is valued at 300l. sterling. The lands have also been lately measured, and consist of about 70 acres. Muirlanden holds of the town of Brechin, for payment of 1 l. 1 s. 3d. sterling of feu-duty.

LOT III.

The Lands of NEWTON, lying within the parish of Strickathrow and shire of Forfar. These lands consist of near 200 Scots acres, a considerable part of which is arable. As this estate has been for these several years past in the possession of the proprietor, there is a considerable improvement made on it, by inclosing with stone-dykes, and partly with earth fences. There is also a convenient steading for the accommodation of the farm, which a purchaser may have immediate access to. The lands lie within two miles of Brechin. This lot holds of the Crown, and the proprietor thereof has right to the teinds, which are valued.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the articles of roup, and the tacks of the lands, are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to John Lyon of Kinnaird, Esq; at Dundee; to William Smith, Esq; of Forret, at Montrose; to Mr John Smith, at Brechin; to the proprietor, at Newtonmill; or to the said James Hay; and the grieve upon Newton will show the different lands.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 *d.*